

ROZENMAN, L. A., BERESNEVA, Ye. I.

Diphtheria Antitoxin

Result of a comparative study of antidiphtheria serums. Sov. med. 16 no. 3, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. Unclassified.

AUTHORS: Kudryavtsev, I. V., Dor of Tech. Sc. Prof. and
Rozenman, L. M., Eng. 129-7-2/16

TITLE: On the elimination of residual stresses during axial loading of surface work-hardened rods. (O snyatii ostatochnykh napryazheniy pri osevykh nagruzheniyakh poverhnostno-naklepannykh sterzhney).

PERIODICAL: "Metallovedenie i Obrabotka Metallov" (Metallurgy and Metal Treatment), 1957, No.7, pp.7-13 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The problem of the stability of residual stresses and components subjected to static or alternate loading has been studied relatively little. On the basis of theoretical considerations it appears that residual stresses can, to a certain extent, remain conserved even after a component has been stressed to the yield point or even higher. Experimental data on the removal of residual stresses by a single static loading of a rod are in agreement with this view and full removal of the stresses is reached only if the magnitude of the load exceeds appreciably the yield point; the results of Byuler (same journal, 1955, No.4, p.59) are reproduced in Fig.3, p.9, in which the changes in the residual stresses in steel rods after static tension are plotted for loads of 49.2, 65.7 and 72.3 kg/mm², respectively for steel with $\sigma_{0.2} = 63.7 \text{ kg/mm}^2$. Thereby, the residual stresses were produced by rapid cooling of

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On the elimination of residual stresses during X-ray loading of surface work-hardened rods (Cont'd) 129-7-2/16

specimens from temperatures between 600 and 680 C. The authors of this paper studied the residual stresses in specimens of Steel 45 subjected to alternate axial loading (0.49% C, 0.30% Si, 0.69% Mn, 0.036% S, 0.026% P and 0.18% Ni). The specimens were preliminarily work-hardened by surface rolling with a three-roll device fitted onto a lathe, as a result of which the hardness at the surface increased from 170 to 260 HV and the depth of the hardened layer was about 3 mm. Fig.5 reproduces the results of fatigue tests of smooth specimens of 25 mm with and without being subjected to work-hardening. Fig.6 shows the epures of the axial residual stresses in the work hardened specimens after loading on a pulsator with various stresses. Fig.7 represents the changes in the magnitude of residual stresses of surface layers of work-hardened specimens as a function of the loading regime. It is concluded that a certain fraction of the residual stresses can be conserved even in cases in which the axial load reaches magnitudes corresponding to the yield point of the material. The earlier observed high stability of residual stresses in the case of repeated alternate loading of rods subjected to bending or torsion occurs also in the case of alternate tensile stress by using axial loads. Extensive application of tensile

Card 2/3

ROZENMAN L.M.

KUDRYAVTSEV, I.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; NAUMOVA, T.V., inzh.; ROZENMAN,
L.M., tekhnik.

Effect of peening on the mechanical properties of carbon steel. Metalloved.
i obr. met. no.3:2-6 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i
mashinostroyeniya.
(Steel--Testing) (Deformations (Mechanics))

KUDRYAVTSEV, I.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; NAUMOVA, T.V., inzh.; ROZENMAN, L.M., inzh.

Effect of cold hardening on the durability of carbon steel.
[Trudy] TSNIITMASH 91:129-141 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Hard facing) (Steel--Testing)

KUDRYAVTSEV, I.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; SAVVINA, N.M., kand.tekhn.
nauk; ROZENMAN,L.M., inzh.

Causes of reduction of the fatigue strength in steel in
the zones of contact. Metalloved. i term obr. met. no.7:3-7
Jl '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya.
(Steel--Fatigue) (Mechanical wear)

S/129/61/000/003/011/011
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Kudryavtsev, I.V., Doctor of Technical Sciences,
Professor and Rozenman, L.M., Engineer

TITLE: Fatigue Strength of Notched Rolls Which are Work-hardened on the Surface

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1961, No. 3, pp. 55 - 57

TEXT: The authors investigated the influence of surface-hardening on the fatigue strength of rolls with circular notches made after surface work-hardening with rolls. The depth of the notches was either commensurate with the depth of the work-hardened layer or was in excess of that depth. For comparison, the authors also investigated notched specimens which had not been work-hardened. The experiments were made for verifying an assumed distribution of residual stresses in the notched zone in surface work-hardened rolls, as shown in Fig. 1. (t - depth of notch, b - depth of the work-hardened layer). If the residual stresses are distributed as shown in Fig. 1, the fatigue strength of surface work-hardened specimens

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E073/E335

Fatigue Strength

should be higher even if the depth of the notch exceeds the depth of the work-hardened layer. Hot-rolled rods, 32 mm in dia. of steel 45 (0.54% C, 0.70% Mn, 0.23% Si, 0.027% P and 0.021% S) were investigated. After annealing the blanks in the specimens had the following properties:

σ_b 63.1 kg/mm²; σ_s 28.6 kg/mm²; δ_5 22.5%; ψ 43.6%;

H_B 187. From this specimen steel, cylindrical fatigue specimens with circular notches of various depths were produced. To eliminate the influence of work-hardening from the cutting tool, the final dimensions were achieved by using a grinding wheel (for removing an 0.2 mm thick layer). For specimens which had been work-hardened by means of rollers, the notches were made prior to work-hardening. Work-hardening with rollers was effected on a lathe with a three-roll spring-operated device, using 20 mm dia. rolls and applying a pressure of 250 kg. Fatigue tests were carried out on a TsNIITMASH type YANM (UIPM) machine: alternate pure

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S/129/61/000/005/011/011
E075/E335

Fatigue Strength

bending of rotating specimens. Testing was on a 10 million cycle basis. Fig. 2 shows the fatigue curves for smooth (Curves 1) and notched (Curves 2 - work-hardened; Curves 3 - not work-hardened) specimens. In each case, the stress, kg/mm^2 is plotted versus the number of cycles, $N \times 10^6$. The fatigue limit versus depth of the circular notch is plotted in Fig. 3. Line 1 applies to specimens which were work-hardened prior to producing the notches; line 2 applies to specimens which were not work-hardened. The depth of the work-hardened layer was about 1.8 mm. It was established that surface work-hardening increases appreciably the fatigue strength of cylindrical components with a single notch, whereby this notch can be considerably deeper than the depth of the work-hardened layer. The favourable influence of surface work-hardening for specimens with single notches is explained by the redistribution of the residual compression stresses in the notch zone. In the case of multiple notches, there is no

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E073/E335

Fatigue Strength

difference between the behaviour of surface work-hardened and non-surface work-hardened specimens.
There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASH

Fig. 1:

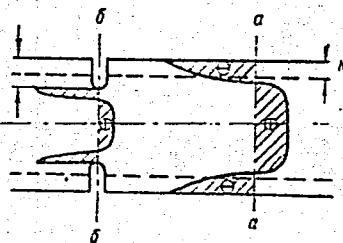
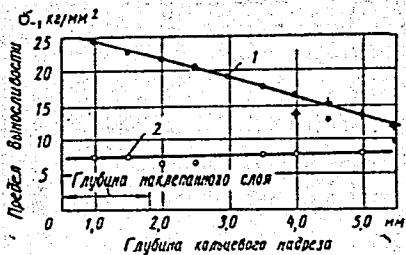


Fig. 3:

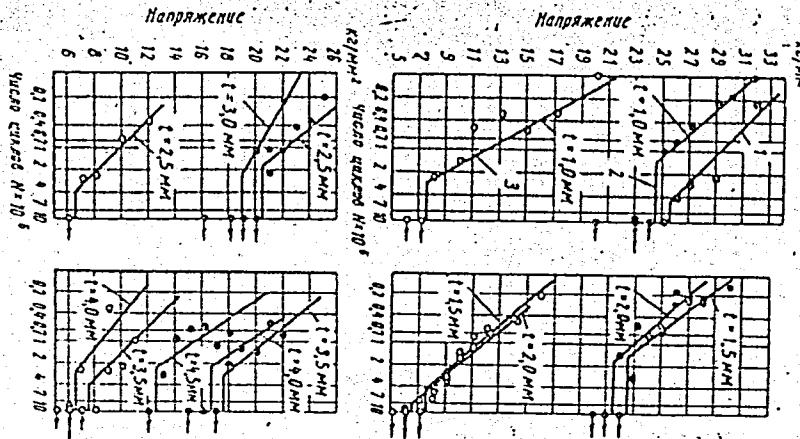


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S/129/61/000/003/011/011
E073/E535

Fatigue Strength

Fig. 2:



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CIA-RDP86-00513R001445620014-4

KOZEN'YAN, M. A.,
N. N. ORLOV, Ukrains. Khem. Zhur. 9, 221-61 (1934)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445620014-4"

NIKOLYUK, I.D., inzh.; GOL'DFEL'D, I.Ye., inzh.; ROZENMAN, M.B., inzh.

Machine for making panels of shed roofs. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr.
5 no.8:59-31 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Concrete slabs) (Roofs, Shell)

Rozenman, Ye. A.

LERNER, Aleksandr Yakovlevich; KARABANOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent;
ROZENMAN, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; POLYAKOV, G.F., red.izd-va;
SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn.red.

[Introduction to the theory of automatic control] Vyedenie v teoriu
avtomaticheskogo regulirovaniia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo
mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1958. 351 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Automatic control)

ROZENMAN, Yakov Aleksandrovich; BORISOV, Aleksandr Iosifovich; ZLATKIN,
M.G., red.; KEL'NIK, V.P., red.izd-va; ZEF, Ye.M., tekhn.red.

[Practices of forging shops of metallurgical plants] Opyt kuznech-
nykh tsekhov metallurgicheskikh zavodov. Sverdlovsk, Gos.nauchno-
tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, Sverdlovskoe
otd-nie, 1956. 77 p.

(Forging)

ROZEMBIN, YA. A., et al.

Technology

Svarka pri remonte metallurgicheskogo
oborudovaniia (Welding in the repair of
metallurgical equipment). Moskva,
Metallurgizdat, 1951. 233 p.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

25(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2966

Roznenman, Yakov Aleksandrovich, and Aleksandr Iosifovich
Borisov

Opyt kuznechnykh tsekhov metallurgicheskikh zavodov (Forge Shop Practice at Metallurgical Plants), Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, Sverdlovskoye otd-niye, 1956. 77 p. Errata slip inserted.
3,700 copies printed.

Ed.: M. G. Zlatkin; Ed. of Publishing House: V. P. Kel'nik;
Tech. Ed.: Ye. M. Zef

PURPOSE: This book is intended primarily for skilled workers in forge shops, but may also be useful to technical personnel.

COVERAGE: The book describes technological advances made at three Soviet plants (Pervoural'sk New Tube Plant, Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Plant, and Novotagil'skiy Metallurgical Plant) in the field of open-die and blacksmith - die forging. Matters of work organization are also discussed. No personalities are mentioned. There are 15 references, all Soviet.

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Forge Shop Practice

SOV/2966

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Forge shop Practice

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Forge Shop Practice

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Bibliography

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TS225.R68)

Card 4/4

VK/mmh
1-8-60

AUTHOR:

Rozenman, Ye. A. (Moscow)

103-19-7-2/9

TITLE: On the Limit Velocity of Transient Processes in Servosystems
With Power Torque and Rate Limitations of the Power Unit (O
predel'nom bystrodeystvii sledyashchikh sistem s ogranicennym
po moshchnosti, momentu i skorosti ispolnitel'nym elementom)

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1958, Vol. 19, Nr 7,
pp. 633 - 653 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper besides the restrictions with regard to current and
velocity also the restriction with regard to the dissipated power
(or heating) are investigated. This leads to the restriction not
only of the momentary value but also of the mean square value of
one of the system coordinates. It is assumed that the energy
source does not exclude the possibility to use a switching motor.
In this case the shortest transient process for the given circuit
element (i.e., in case of its given inertia) is determined by the
following limit characteristics of the motor: 1) The maximum per-
missible current i_m of the motor, 2) the maximum speed ω_m , 3)
the motor power, i.e., the maximum permissible overheating γ_m . Here
a motor the torque of which is proportional to the amperage is

Card 1/3

On the Limit Velocity of Transient Processes in 103-19-7-2/9
Servosystems With Power Torque and Rate Limitations of the Power Unit

examined. The inductivity of the armature circuit is neglected. Therefore the state of the circuit element in the transient process is completely determined by its angular velocity and by the angle coordinate ψ . Thus, the problem of the optimum transition process is as follows: The current variation law $i(t)$ is to be found. This must agree with the restrictions ($i \leq i_m, \omega < \omega_m, \tau \leq \tau_m$) so that the time t_B for the motion of the system from the initial state ($\psi = \psi_0, \omega = \omega_0$) into the rated state ($\psi = \psi_k, \omega = \omega_k$) is a minimum. On this occasion $\tau(0) = \tau_0$. An analogous problem with consideration of only one restriction with regard to the heating ($\tau \leq \tau_m$) was solved in reference 6. Here the problem on the optimum transient process is investigated under consideration of all mentioned restrictions and on some practically acceptable assumptions. The results obtained here easily can be generalized for that case where the heat dissipation from the motor and from its load is controlled, and if the initial state is not a state of equilibrium. The phase plane of the system states is split up according to the character of the optimum

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On the Limit Velocity of Transient Processes in
Servosystems With Power Torque and Rate Limitations of the Power Unit

103-19-7-2/9

transient processes under the above-mentioned restrictions. The variation problem is solved and the form of the shortest process is determined. There are 12 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: April 19, 1957

1. Servo systems—Analysis 2. Servo systems—Electrical factors 3. Electric motors—Performance

Card 3/3

PA 19/49T56

ROZENMAN, YE. A.

USER/Engineering
Rolling
Mathematics, Applied

Oct 48

"Conversion Processes Occurring During Cold Rolling Under Tension," Ye. A. Rozenman, Cand Tech Sci, A. Ya. Lerner, Designing and Repair Trust, MEP and Inst of Automatics and Telemech, Acad Sci USSR, 9 pp

"Stal" No 10

Analysis of tension alteration during cold rolling of strip, taking account of elongation and forward-flow effect, enables more accurate statement of laws governing process and provides data on which calculations may be based.

19/49T56

ROZENMAN, Ye.A.

CHELYUSTKIN, A.B.; ROZENMAN, Ye.A.; FEYGIN, V.I., redaktor; NEPOMNYASHCHIY, N.V., redaktor; ATROPOVICH, M.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Automatic control of rolling-mill machinery] Avtomaticheskoe upravlenie prokatnymi stanami. Izd.2-oe, perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii. 1955. 614 p.
(Rolling-mill machinery)

ROZENMAN, Ye. A.

PA - 3574

AUTHOR: ROZENMAN, Ye.A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Optimum Transients in Saturating Power Systems (Ob optimal'nykh perekhodnykh protsessakh v sistemakh s ogranichennoy moshchnost'yu, Russian).

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i Telemekhanika, 1957, Vol 18, Nr 6, pp 497 - 513
(U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The element with limited efficiency, which is investigated, is an electromotor the angular momentum of which is proportional to the current. The problem of the shape of the shortest transition process in a system with limited efficiency (heating) is solved. In the present instance a system with a cyclic law for modifications of the problem is dealt with. Mathematically expressed, a law concerning modification according to the time $i(t)$ is sought, in which case the time t_B of the motion of the system from the initial position $\varphi(0) = \varphi_0$, $\omega(0) = \omega_0$ into the required position $\varphi(t_B) = \varphi_k$, $\omega(t_B) = \omega_k$ is supposed to be a minimum. This problem is simplified, so that it is reduced to the task of finding $i(t)$, in order that t_B has the minimum value under the following conditions:
 $\varphi(0) = 0$, $\omega(0) = 0$, $i(0) = 0$, $\varphi(t_B) = \varphi_k$, $\omega(t_B) = \omega_k$, $\tau(t_B) = \tau_m$.
(τ_m is the value which should not be exceeded by the heating τ)

Ca Card 1/2

GRIGOR'YEV, S.S.; REREN, B.B.: ROZENMAN, Ye. B.; MYAGKOV, V.A., redaktor;
POLTEVA, B.Kh., redaktor izdatel'stva; SHITS, V.P., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

[Work experience of the Vyazemskiy Forest Industry Establishment]
Opyt raboty Viazemskogo lespromkhoza. Sost. S.S. Grigor'ev i dr.
Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1956. 23 p. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo lesnoy promyshlennosti.
TSentral'noe biuro tekhnicheskoi informatsii.
(Vyazemskiy--Forests and forestry)

CHUKHNO, A.A.; KOZLOV, G.A.; KASHCHENKO, A.I.; AGANBEGYAN, A.G.; VOLKOV, M.I.; ZHUKOVSKIY, Ya.M.; NAGORNYY, A.F.; TSAGOLOV, N.A.; KOVALEVA, M.F.; PAVLOV, P.M.; ATLAS, M.S.; KATS, A.I.; NAROVLYANSKIY, N.G.; ANCHISHKIN, I.A.; SPIRIDONOV, N.S.; KRONROD, Ya.A.; SULIMOV, I.A.; BREGEL', E.Ya.; ROZENMAN, Ye.S.; VARTANYAN, Z.A.; NOVIKOV, V.A.; GATOVSKIY, L.M.

Structure and content of the course on the economics of socialism.
(MIRA 15:6)
Vop. ekon. no.6:57-143 Je '62.

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvenny universitet (for Chukhno). 2. Vysshaya partiynaya shkola pri TSentral'nom komitete Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza (for Kozlov, Volkov, Zhukovskiy). 3. Yaroslavskiy gosudarstvenny pedagogicheskiy institut (for Kashchenko, Narovlyanskiy, Sulimov). 4. Institut ekonomiki i organizatsii promyshlennogo proizvodstva Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (for Aganbegyan).
5. Institut povysheniya kvalifikatsii prepodavateley obshchestvennykh nauk pri Kiyevskom gosudarstvennom universitete (for Nagornyy).
6. Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet (for TSagolov, Spiridonova).
7. Akademiya obshchestvennykh nauk pri TSentral'nom komitete Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza (for Kovaleva). 8. Leningradskiy finansovo-ekonomicheskiy institut (for Pavlov). 9. Moskovskiy finansovyj institut (for Atlas). 10. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda (for Kats). 11. Institut ekonomiki AN SSSR (for Anchishkin, Kronrod). 12. Moskovskiy ekonomiko-statisticheskiy institut (for Bregel'). 13. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut

(Continued on next card)

CHUKHNO,---(Continued) Card 2.

(for Rozenman). 14. Armyanskiy sel'skokhozyaistvennyy institut
(for Vartanyan). 15. Permskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for
Novikov). 16. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR, glavnnyy
redaktor zhurnala "Voprosy ekonomiki" (for Gatovskiy).
(Economics--Study and teaching)

ROZENMAI, M. A.

extra

S38-247

6.1.1. Ballistic demagnetization coefficient for cylindrical bars. M. A. ROZENMAI. *J. Tech. Phys.*, USSR, 20, 1117-20 (Nov. 1979). *In Revision*.

Such demagnetization factors have been given by Arkadiev and Sondheimer and were based on the inscribed ellipsoid of revolution and three-axied ellipsoid, respectively. The new formula presented is also based on a three-axied ellipsoid of the same length, cross-section, but also the same mean perimeter as the cylindrical bar, and takes the form $K = 16\pi/\{(\log \pi z^2/6 + 1)\}$, where the shape factor z depends on the ratio of the axes a/b of the ellipsoid and is computed by elliptic integrals. Comparison with experimental results and the same several cases calculated by the older formulae shows the considerable improvement in accuracy achieved; an estimate of the theoretical error shows that it will always be within admissible limits, which does not apply to the other formulae. The experimental determination of the ballistic demagnetization factor, based on ferromagnetic and nonmagnetic sheet strips, made of different materials and thicknesses, shows that the calculated values coincide with the measured values for rods composed of such materials.

M. F. KRASUS

ROZENNAL¹, I.L.; CHERNAVSKIY, D.S.

Theoretical and experimental data on the production of high-energy particles. Usp.fiz.nauk 52 no.2:185-238 '54. (MLRA 7:3)
(Particles) (Nuclear physics)

S

538,247

5.6. Ballistic demagnetization coefficient for prismatic bars. M. A. ROZENBLAT, *J. Tech. Phys.*, USSR, 20, 1117-20 (Sept., 1950) *In Russian*.

Such demagnetization factors have been given by Arkaiev and Sontheimer, and were based on the inverted ellipsoid of revolution and three-axied ellipsoid, respectively. The new formula presented is also based on a three-axied ellipsoid of the same length, cross-section, but also the same mean perimeter as the prismatic bar, and takes the form $K = 16 \pi d^2 / (\log \pi d / (d + d') - 1)$, where the shape factor γ depends on the ratio of the axes a/b of the ellipsoid and is computed by elliptic integrals. Comparison with experimental results and the same special cases calculated by the older formulae shows the considerable improvement in accuracy achieved; an estimate of the theoretical error shows that it will always be within admissible limits, which does not apply to the other formulae. The experimental determination of the ballistic demagnetization factor was made on permalloy and transformer sheet strips which contained wire braids composed of such metal material.

H. F. KRAUS

NIKONOV, German Pavlovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; ROZENOER, S.T., nauchn. red.;
ROGAL'SKAYA, L.I., red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Hydraulic excavator operator] Gidromonitorshchik. Moskva, Vses.
uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1961. 158 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Excavating machinery)

ROZENOV, A.L.

Krasnaya Presnya. Gor.khoz. Mosk. 29 no.12:4-5 D 155. (MILIA 9:3)

1. Predsedatel' Ispolkomu Krasnopresnenskogo rayona.
(Moscow--Description)

СОВАРСТВО:
VENIACOV, V.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; LITKINS, I.V.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ROZHAEV, A.E., kandidat tekhnicheskikh
nauk.

Increasing the capacity of large generators using strong excitation
control. Vest.elektroprom. 27 no.9:9-15 S '56. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut imeni V.M.Molotcova.
(Electric generators) (Voltage regulators)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001445620014-4

ROMANOVSKIY, N.T.; BUDAVEY, V.Yu.; GRANTSEVA, R.T.; ROZENOVA, M.I.

New standards for the amortization of foundry equipment. Lit.
proizv. no.10:28-31 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Foundries--Equipment and supplies)
(Founding--Accounting)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001445620014-4"

ROZENOVА, Yu. M.

"Synthesis of Aminosulfones: IV. Preparation of 4-Nitrophenyl-6'-(2' Amino-4'Methyl-Pyrimidyl)-Sulfide and Several of Its Derivatives," Zhur. Obshch. Khim., 19, No. 9, 1949.
Mbr., All-Union Sci. Res. Chemico-Pharmaceutical Inst. im S. Ordzhonikidze, -cl949-.

W. H. DAVIS, 1000 Broadway, New York, N.Y.; H. L. FISHER, 1000 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Synthesis of citral from isobutene. Synthesis. 27 no. 6:1317-1312
(1995)

1.1.5. adımlarla'şnya la frateriya eningçetegə davida sinteticheskiy
fraktili "Kazançlar".

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445620014-4"

OSOKIN, Iu. V., and E. V. ROZENOVICH.

Osnovy tekhnicheskoi ekspolatatsii samoletov i motorov; pod red. G.K. Volkova. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1943. 250 p., illus.
Title tr.: Principles of the technical operation of airplanes and engines.

TL671.9.078

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

OSOKIN, IU. V., and E. V. ROZENOVICH.

Tekhnicheskoe obsluzhivanie samoletov i ikh silovykh ustyanovok. Uchebnik dlia voen. aviationsionno-tekhn. uchilischch VVS; pod red. Volkova G.K. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1948. 462 p., illus.

Title tr.: Technical maintenance of aircraft and their power plants. A textbook for Air Force technical schools.

TL671.9.08

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

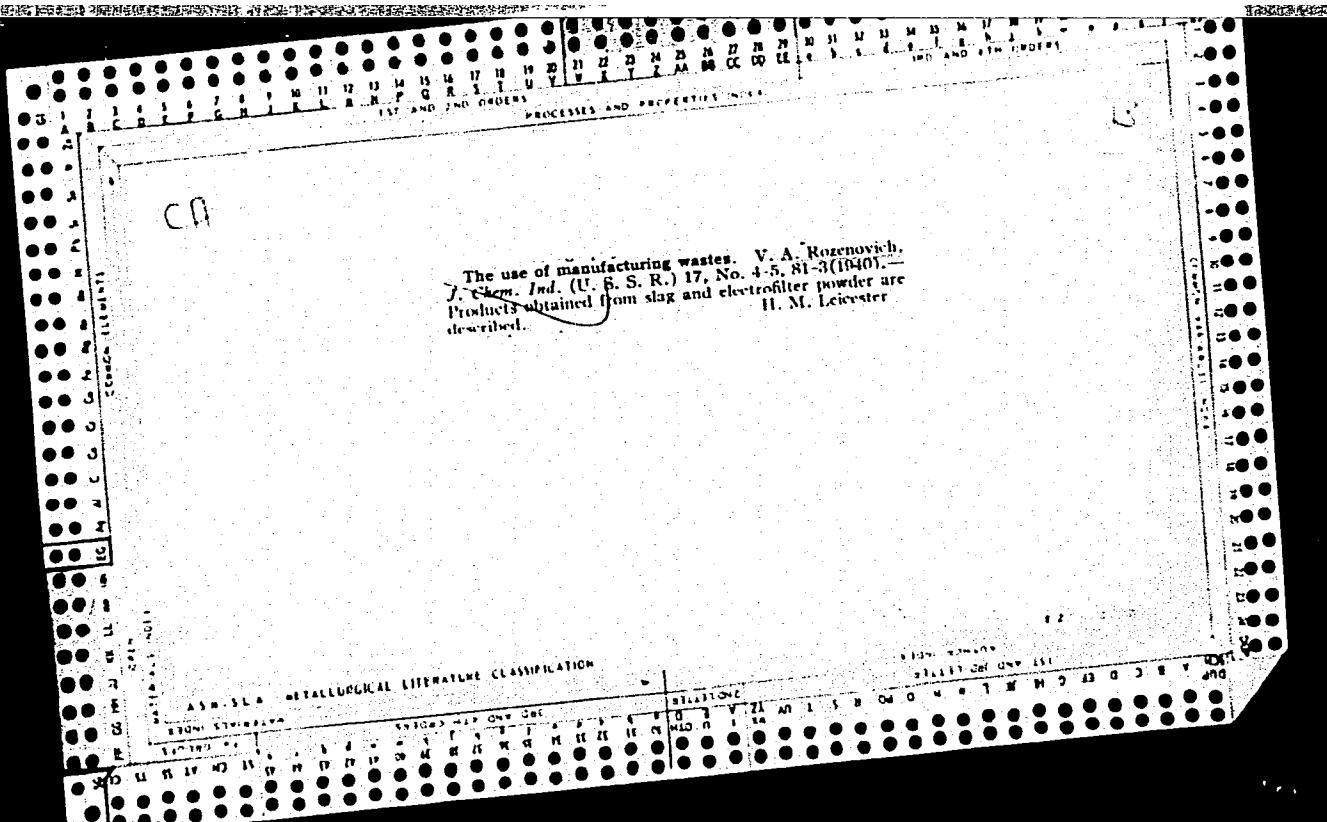
ROZENOVICH, E. V. and OSOKIN, Yu. V.

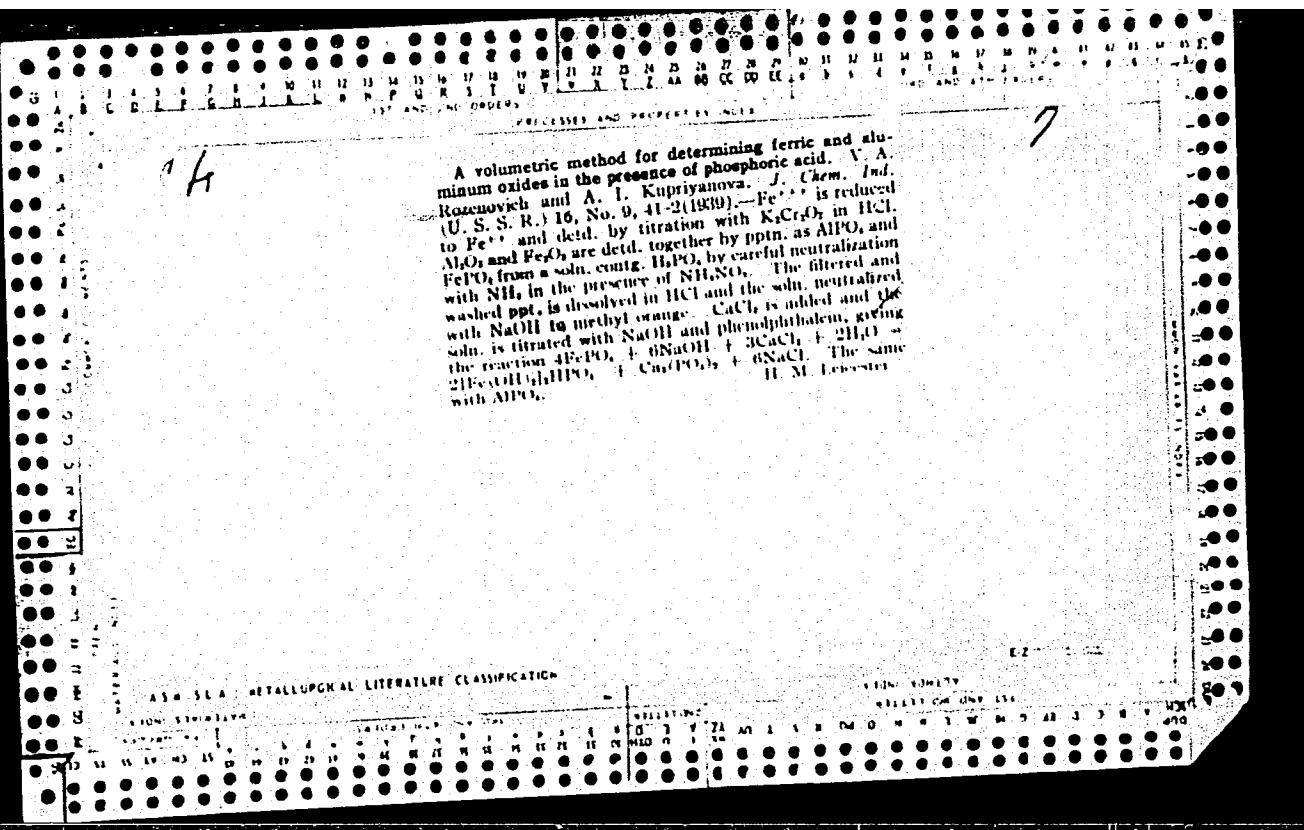
"Servicing of Aircraft and Their Power Plants," (Tekhnicheskoye Obsluzhivaniye Samoletov i ikh Silovikh Ustanovok), Manual for Military Aviation Engineering Schools of the Army Air Force of the USSR. Published by the Ministry of Armed Forces, Moscow, 1948

KAMALOV, K.; VISHNYAKOVA, A.A.; IVANOV, V.P.; NABIYEV, M.N.; SADOVSKIY, K.D.; ROZENOVICH, V.A.; KALMANOVICH, L.A.

Development of the production technology for ammoniated super-phosphate on the basis of a granulation equipment. Uzb.khim. zhur. 9 no.1:58-61 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut khimii AN Uzbekskoy SSR.





Determination of ferrous, ferric and sulfide iron - V. A. A. Kozennich, Zaridkaya Lab., 10, 481-6 (1941). A comp. 0.6-0.7 g. of the dross with 200 ml. of HCl (d. 1.19) in an atm. of CO₂, heat for 30 min., add 100 ml. water and boil for 30 min. more. Expel the H₂S with CO₂ and absorb in I, cool, add 150-200 ml. of Reinhardt mixt. and titrate with 0.1 N KMnO₄ in presence of diphenylamine as oxidizing indicator. When a slight bluish color forms continue passage of CO₂, wash the tubes with 10% H₂SO₄ and finish the titration with permanganate. To det. the total sulfide of Fe mix the I from the absorbers with the KI used for absorption of I vapors, dil. to 1000 ml. and use 200 ml. for titration of excess I with 0.1 N thiosulfate in presence of starch. Calc. the FeO and FeS from the total sulfide S. FeS = $\frac{Fe_1}{(Fe_1 + S_1)}$ (1.47), where S₁ is percentage of total S in the sample. S₂ is percentage of sulfide S and S₁ is percentage of sulfate S. Fe₁O = $\frac{[Fe_{2O} - (S_2 + S_1)]}{(S_2 + S_1)}$ (1.43) where Fe₁ = S₁ - (S₂ + S₁) (0.871). The method is accurate to within 0.5% for FeO and 0.2% for sulfide S. B. Z. Kamich

H. Z. Kamich

ROZENOVICH, Yevgeniy Vasil'yevich, inzhener-polkovnik; GRACHEV, V.V.,
inzhener-polkovnik, red.; PISAREV, MS., inzhener-polkovnik, red.;
SOKOLOVA, G.F., tekhn.red.

[Aviation fuels, oils, greases and special liquids; textbook for
engineers and technicians of the air force] Aviatsionnye topliva,
masla, smazki i spetsial'nye zhidkosti; posobie dlja inzhenero-
tekhnicheskogo sostava VVS. Pod red. V.V.Gracheva. Moskva, Voen.
izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1956. 195 p. (MIRA 11:6)

(Airplanes--Equipment and supplies)
(Fuels) (Lubrication and lubricants)

ROZENOVICH, YE. V.

PA 16/49T10

USSR/Aeronautics, Military
Airdromes

Aug 48

"Technical Maintenance of Aircraft at Aerodromes
Without Hangars," Yu. Osokin, Lt Col of Aviation
Tech Sv, Lt Col Engr Ye. Rozenovich, 4 pp

"Vest Vozdush Flote" No 8 (354)

Discusses choice of site for parking aircraft
and open air maintenance of aircraft.

16/49T10

ROZENCOVICH, YEVGENIY VASIL'YEVICH

N/5
735.613
.R8

Aviatsionnyye topliva, masla, smazki i spetsial'nyye zhidkosti; posobiye dlya inzhenerno-tehnicheskogo sostava VVS (Aviation fuels, oils, greases and special liquids) pod red. V. V. Gracheva. Moskva, Minoborony, 1956.

195 p. illus., diagrs., tables.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445620014-4

SHUMBYKO, A.K.; KENIN, S.L.; VALOVA, N.V.; ROZENOYER, A.A.

Separation of pure alcohols from a mixture by means of boric
esters. Trudy VNIISNDV no.6;19-21 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445620014-4"

ROZENOYER, A.A.

~~Rozenoyer, A.A.~~

Distr: 4E4j/4E2c(j)

⁷
New synthesis of citral from isoprene. K. V. Leets, A. K. Shumelko, A. A. Rozenoyer, N. V. Kudryavtseva, and A.

I. Pilivavskaya (Synthetic Perfumes Plant, Leningrad).
Zhur. Osnachet Khim., 27, 1510-12 (1957). - Aldin, of 70 g. dry HCl to 400 g. CH₃CMeCH₂CH₃, followed by diln. with 767 g. CH₃Cl and soda, with cooling of 1 g. SnCl₄, and after 2 min. 20 g. CO(NH₂)₂, gave, after filtration of pptd. telomers, 98 g. products which yielded 50.5 g. terpenic chlorides, C₁₀H₁₆Cl, b.p. 60-65°. This (41.5 g.) in dry Me₂CO treated with 17 g. tropotropine 3 days yielded 31.5 g. quaternary salt, C₁₀H₁₆N₂Cl. This (30 g.) in 1.2 l. H₂O was treated with 20 g. 30% formalin, refluxed 0.5 hr., and steam-distd., yielding 10 g. citral, b.p. 65-70°, which was converted to authentic pseudoionone and ionone. The Me₂CO soln. of residual chlorides after sepn. of the quaternary salt (above) was heated 2 hrs. with 10 g. tropotropine, the sepd. crystals filtered off, the soln. evapd., the residual chloride hydrolyzed with aq. alc. Pb(NO₃)₂ and PbCO₃ 3 hrs. at reflux, and the resulting alc. converted to the borates by treatment with (BaO)₂B, which after sepn. by distn. and hydrolysis gave 8 g. terpenyl alc. identified as *d*-c-terpineol, m. 33°.

O. M. Kosolapoff

8
2 May
2

AL'TSHULER, Z.Ye., inzh.; BASTUNSKIY, M.A., inzh.; BERSTEL', V.N., inzh.;
BIRENBERG, I.E., inzh.; BOGOPOLSKIY, B.Kh., inzh.; BUKHARIN, S.I.,
inzh.; GERSHTBYN, B.G., inzh.; GRINSHPUN, L.V., inzh.; DREYYER, G.I.,
inzh.; DINERSHTEYN, A.G., inzh.; ZLATOPOL'SKIY, D.S., iznh.; KLANYUK,
A.V., inzh.; KOZIN, Yu.V., inzh.; LEVITIN, I.P., inzh.; MEL'NIKOV,
L.F., inzh.; MEL'KUMOV, L.G., inzh.; NADEL', M.B., inzh.; PAVLOV,
N.A., inzh.; PASIEN, D.A., inzh.; PESIN, B.Ya., inzh.; PYATKOVSKIY,
P.I., inzh.; RAZNOSCHIKOV, D.V., inzh.; ROZENOYER, G.Ya., inzh.;
ROZENBERG, R.L., inzh.; ROYTENBERG, N.L., inzh.; RYABINSKIY, Ya.I.,
inzh.; SYPCHENKO, I.I., inzh.; TABACHNIKOV, L.D., inzh.; FEL'DMAN,
E.S., inzh.; SHTRAKHMAN, G.Ya., inzh.; SHTRANGAS, N.S., inzh.;
LEVITIN, I.P., otvetstvennyy red.; STELMAKH, A.N., red.izd-va;
BEKKER, O.G., tekhn.red.

[Overall mechanization and automatization of production processes in
the coal industry] Kompleksnaia mekhanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia
proizvodstvennykh protsessov v ugol'noi promyshlennosti. Pod red.
IU.V.Kozina i dr. Moskva, Ugletekhnizdat, 1957. 82 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut. 2. Institut
Giprouglaavtomatzatsiya i Tekhnicheskogo Upravleniya Ministerstva
ugol'noy promyshlennosti (for all except: Levitin, Stelmakh,
Bekker)

(Automatic control) (Coal mining machinery)

ADEL'YAN, V. S. and ANDER, S. A.

Catalyzed hydrogenation of lower paraffin by hydrocarbons with hydrogen acceptors. Khim.prom. 41 no.7:492-495 Jl '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

PA 25/49T79

USSR/Mining Methods
Coal

Nov 48

"Separating Coal From the Mass by the Shearing Method," B. A. Rozenpeter, Inst of Mining, Acad Sci USSR, 14 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekh Nauk" No 11

Describes modern unit for separation of coal by large-scale shavings, and classification of shavings. Concludes method can be very economical under favorable mine and geological conditions. Submitted by Acad A. M. Terpigorev.

25/49T79

ROZENPETER, B. A.

PL 25/49T2

USSR/Academy of Sciences
Biography

Nov 48

"Academician A. M. Terpigorev, on His 75th
Birthday," Acad A. A. Skochinskiy, B. A.
Rozenpeter, 9 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekh Nauk" No 11

Biographical sketch of the life and career of
Acad Terpigorev.

25/49T2

ROZENPLENTER, A. E., inzh.

Efficient parameters of working faces and diagrams for working
juds with rotary bucket excavators. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.: gor.
zhur. no.9:15-20 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
mednoy promyshlennosti.

(Excavating machinery)

VASIL'YEV, Mikhail Vladimirovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk;
BEMAKOV, Yu.I., retsenzent; ROZENPLETER, A.E.,
retsenzent; PLYASKIN, I.I., retsenzent

[Combined transportation in open-cut mining] Kombinirovaniy
kar'yernyi transport. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 306 p.
(MIRA 18:12)

AKSENOV, V.P.; ROZENPLENTER, A.E., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHERNYAVSKIY, A.T.

Efficient correlation between the height of the top and bottom
scooping of rotary excavators. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.2:67-69
(MIRA 18:5)
Mr-Ap '65.

ROZENPLENTER, A.E.

Experimental investigation of the bench caving process.
Fiz.-tekhn. probl. razrab. pol. iskop. no.5:78-83 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)
1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy
institut ugol'noy promyshlennosti, Kiyev.

BELYAKOV, Yu.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROZENPLETER, A.E., inzh.

Selection of units of continuous equipment for ore pits. Nauch.
zap.Ukrniiproekta no.5:102-111 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Strip mining--Equipment and supplies)

FELYAKOV, Yu.I.; ROZENPLEENTER, A.E.

Working the loose rock of the Gay deposit. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst.
UFAN SSSR no.57:23-27 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Gay region (Orenburg Province)--Copper mines and mining)

BELYAKOV, Yu.I., inzh.; ROZENPLENTER, A.E., inzh.

Analysis of the winter performance of rotary bucket excavators
in Ural Mountain open-pit mines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor.
zhur. no.10:21-28 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Gornogeologicheskiy institut Uralskogo filiala Akademii nauk
(for Belyakov). 2. Institut Unipromed' (for Rosenplenter).
Rekomendovana kafedroy otkrytykh rabot Sverdlovskogo gornogo
instituta imeni V.V. Vakhrusheva.

(Ural Mountains--Strip mining)
(Excavating machinery--Cold weather operation)

ROZENPLENTER, A.E.

Performance of wheel-type excavators. Ogneupory 25 no.12:552-556
'60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Unipromed'.
(Excavating machinery)

ROZENPLENTER, Nikolay Fedorovich; SHELYGIN, Leonid Aleksandrovich;
KAPUSTIN, Aleksandr Sergeyevich; ZABRODINA, A.A., tekhn.red.;
SOBOLEVA, Ye.M., tekhn.red.

[Atlas of peat machinery; types for machine peat] Atlas
torfianykh mashin; mashiny ekskavatornogo sposoba dobychi torfa.
Pod red. N.F.Rozenplentera. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1958.
63 p.

(MIRA 12:3)

(Peat machinery--Design)

ROZENPLENTER, N.F.

The PlG-0 tractor loader with a hydraulic drive. Biul.tekh.-ekon.
inform. no.6:41-43 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Crawler tractor)
(Loading and unloading)

SOKOLOV, A.A.; PETRENKO, F.F.; KOVALEV, V.F.; YELISEYEV, M.A.;
ROZENPLETER, N.F.; YANCHUKOVICH, A.E.; CHUBAROV, N.D.; KONTSEVOY,
N.S.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, V.A.; BOCHAROV, M.S.; KASHCHEYEV, G.G.;
SELENNOV, G.V.; SAFONOV, K.Ye.; FUNIKOV, S.A.; RASKIN, G.I.;
RABKIN, B.M.

Vadim Konstantinovich Gutsunaev; obituary. Torf.prom. 39
no.3:37 '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Gutsunaev, Vadim Konstantinovich, 1914-1942)

ROZENPLENTER, N.F., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Improvements in peat excavating machinery. Torf.prom.32 no.1:
12-13 '55. (MIRA 8:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut torfyanoy
promyshlennosti.
(Peat machinery)

SKVARIK, V.P.; KUPRIY, O.M.; SHTRAMBRAND, V.D.; ROZENSHTEYN, A.G.
[Rozenshteyn, A H.]

Molding of heels on the footwear. Leh.prom. no.l:55-57
(MIRA 19:1)
Ja-Mr '64.

BASKO, P.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; BULANZHE, I.O., kand.khim.nauk; KUPRIY, O.M.;
ROZENSHTEYN, A.G., [Rozenshteyn, A.H.]

Using the chemical method of coating with nickel for the reconditioning
and strengthening of the machine parts in light industry enterprises.
Leh.prom. no.3:61-63 Je - Ag '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti (for
Basko, Bulanzhe). 2. Kiyevskaya obuvnaya fabrika No.4 (for Kupriy,
Rozenshteyn).
(Industrial equipment—Maintenance and repair) (Nickel)

ROZINIS TIPN, A.I.

Machines for controlling the performance of equipment. Birž.
tekhn.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. nauch. i tekhn. inform.
17 no.9:16-51 S '64 (MIRA 18:1)

L 06111-67 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0193/66/000, J04/0041/0042

ACC NR: AF6018718

39
B

AUTHOR: Rozenshteyn, A. I.; Blokh, L. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Application of the "Amur" machine in the automation of industrial processes

SOURCE: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, no. 4, 1966, 41-42

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control equipment, automatic regulation, automatic temperature control, automation, industrial automation, temperature control, TEMPERATURE REGULATOR / Amur TEMPERATURE REGULATOR

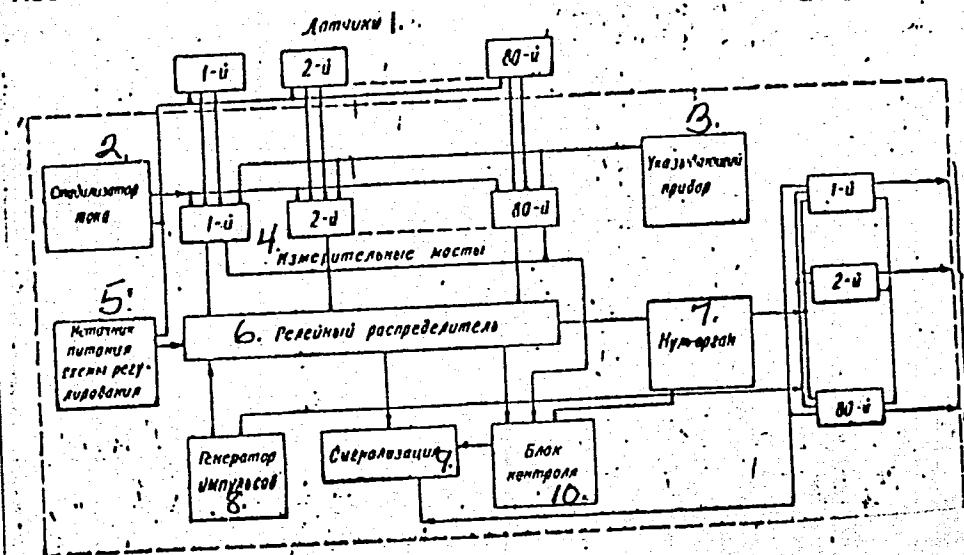
ABSTRACT: The "Amur" machine, designed to measure and control temperatures from -200 to + 650 °C in industrial processes, handles up to 80 control points with scheduled runs of 3, 12, 17, or 24 sec per control point. The measurement range is based on bridges connected to resistance thermometers and the measurement error does not exceed $\pm 2\%$ of the measurement range. The dimensions of the machine are 1020 x 800 x 2100 mm and the required power does not exceed 50 v-a. The plant that produced the "Amur" is using it to control the temperature of molds in the manufacture of plastic parts. The machine has found wide application in many industrial processes and particularly in the chemical and food industries. A block diagram of the "Amur" is shown below. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 1/2

UDC 678.057.7—555.62

L 06111-67

ACC NR: AP6018718



1. Transducers
2. Current regulator
3. Indicator
4. Measuring bridges
5. Feed source of control circuit
6. Relay distributor
7. Pulse - generator
8. Signal system
9. Control unit

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 LC

ABRAMOV, E.A., kand.istor.nauk; KRUGLIKOV, F.V., kand.istor.nauk;
ROZENSHTEYN, A.L., kand.istor.nauk; VASIL'YEV, A.V., nauchnyy
red.; VOROB'YEV, G.S., red.izd-va; GURDZHIYEVA, A.M., tekhn.
red.

[Brigades of communist labor] Brigady kommunisticheskogo
truda. Leningrad, Ob-vo po rasprostraneniiu polit. i nauchnykh
znanii RSFSR, Leningr.otd-nie, 1959. 46 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Socialist competition) (Efficiency, Industrial)

ROZENSHTEYN, A.M.; PETUKHOVA, Z.S. (Zaporozh'ye)

Measures for fulfilling the order No.321 of July 20, 1960
issued by the minister of Public Health of the U.S.S.R. in
Zaporozh'ye. Sov. zdravookhr. 22 no.3:56-60 '63

(MIRA 17:1)

KOMPANTSEV, N.F.; GOLYUSOVA, Ye.V.; BITENBINDER, Ye.A.; GUDIMOVA, A.L.;
ROT, L.Ya.; ROZENSHTEYN, A.M.; MODOVSKAYA, F.Ya.; FAL'KOVA, I.I.

Epidemiological characteristics of neuroviral diseases of the
Coxsackie and ECHO types. Vrach. delo no. 3:104-107 Mr '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

(VIRUS DISEASES)

GORGİYEV, T.B.; ROZENSHTEYN, A.M.; TRET'YAK, T.T.

Simplifying and improving the bacteriological diagnosis of the carrying of Salmonella. Lab. delo 7 no.12:34-36 D '61.

(MIRA 14:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny, Zaporozhskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya i Zaporozhskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-bakteriologicheskaya laboratoriya.
(SALMONELLA)

ROZENSHTEYN, A.V.; NEZLIN, S.Ye.

Prognosis in open forms of pulmonary tuberculosis. Probl.
tub. 37 no.3:13-19 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz protivotuberkuleznogo dispansera No.8 Moskvy (glavnnyy
vrach Ya.M.Gimmel'farb).
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY,
progn. in open forms (Rus))

ROZENSHTEYN, A.V.

Result of PAS therapy in ambulatory conditions.
Probl. tuberk., Moskva No.5:10-14 Sept-Oct 1953.
(CIML 25:5)

1. Of the Tuberculosis Division (Head -- A.V. Rozenshteyn),
Moscow 34th Municipal Hospital (Head Physician -- P.O. Obmorskiy).

ROZENSHTEYN, A.V.

Results of PAS therapy in ambulatory conditions. Probl. tuberk.,
Moskva No. 1:69-70 Jan-Feb 52. (CLML 21:5)

1. Of the Tuberculosis Division (Head—S.S. Perpert), Moscow 34th
Municipal Hospital (Head Physician---P.P. Obnorskiy).

ROZENSHTEYN, A.V.

Results of observations of para-aminosalicylic acid therapy of ambulant
tubercular patients. Probl.tub. no.5:10-14 '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Iz tuberkuleznogo otdeleniya (zaveduyushchiy A.V.Rozenshteyn) 34-y
Moskovskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnnyy vrach P.P.Obnorskiy).
(Tuberculosis) (Para-aminosalicylic acid)

RODNEVTSYN, A. V.

Paramino salicylic Acid - Therapeutic Use

Results of the paramino-salicylic acid therapy in ambulatory conditions., Probl. tub., no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

ROZENSHTEYN, A. V.

Tuberculosis

Results of the paramino-salicylic acid therapy in ambulatory conditions; Probl. tub no. 1,
1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

ROZENSHTEYN, A. Ya.

Electric Power Plants

Scheme adapted to the internal needs of industrial electric power plants. Elek. sta.
23 no. 2, 1952.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952 100, Uncl.

ROZENSHTEYN, B. S.

Surgical treatment of habitual shoulder dislocation. Khirurgiia
38 no.5:100-103 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta travma-
tologii i ortopedii (dir. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk Z. P.
Lubegina)

(SHOULDER—DISLOCATION)

KAZANSKAYA, O.B.; ROZENSHTEYN, D.I. [deceased]; FRENKEL', V.I.

Bibliography of works prepared by associates of the institute during
the past 50 years. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. psikhonevr. inst.
no. 16:25-178 '58. (MIRA 13:10)

(BIBLIOGRAPHY—NEUROLOGY)

BOGOYAVLENSKIY, V.F.; ROZENSHTEYN, D.N.

Simplified method for staining lipoproteins divided by means of paper electrophoresis. Vrach. delo no.8:125-126 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii No. 1 (zav. - zaslushenny deyatel' nauki RSFSR i Tatarskoy ASSR, prof. A.G. Teregulov) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(STAINS AND STAINING (MICROSCOPY)) (LIPROPROTEINS)
(PAPER ELECTROPHORESIS)

ROZENSHTEYN, D.N.

Protein-lipoid changes in the blood in renal pathology. Terap.arkh.
(MIRA 15:1)
no.6:61-68 '61.

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii No.1 (zav. - prof. A.G. Tere-
gulov) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(KIDNEYS—DISEASES) (BLOOD PROTEINS) (LIPOPROTEINS)

KANTSEROV, I.Kh.; ROZENSSTEYN, D.N.

Changes in cholesterol, protein fractions and lipoproteins of
the blood in functional disorders of the central nervous system.
Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.1:30-32 Ja '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra patofiziologii (zav. - prof. M.A. Yerzin) Kazanskogo
meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN
SSSR A.V. Lebedinskym.

BOGOYAVLENSKIY, V.F.; ROZENSHTEYN, D.N.

Simplifying the staining method for lipoproteins fractionated by
paper electrophoresis. Lab. delo 7 no.10:24-28 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii No.1 (zav. - prof. A.G.Teregulov)
Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PAPER ELECTROPHORESIS) (LIPOPROTEINS)
(STAINS AND STAINING (MICROSCOPY))

ACC NR: AP6024361

SOURCE CODE: UR/0280/66/000/002/0045/0048

AUTHOR: Vaysbord, E. M.; Rozenshteyn, G. Sh. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: On a method of constructing optimal environments for unstable automata

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 2, 1966, 45-48

TOPIC TAGS: automation, electronic circuit environment, optimal control, dynamic programming, dynamic stability

ABSTRACT: The optimal environment in this case is construed as the environment which maximizes the lifetime of unstable stochastic automata. By analogy with the behavior of the higher animals, which is characterized by a regular alternation of periods of activity and periods of rest, the behavior (lifetime) of an unstable automaton may be optimized if for f time units it functions in spontaneous environments and for g time units, in an environment specially designed to prolong the automaton's life, after which the automaton again functions in a spontaneous environment for f cycles. In this connection, the authors propose a matrix method of computing the optimal environment, as based on the dynamic programming theory.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6024361

Essentially, this means that for an automaton which follows a fixed matrix P of transition probabilities for f cycles and a "self-selected" transition matrix for g cycles, the optimal -- from the standpoint of maximizing the automaton's lifetime -- matrix Q can be found by determining the optimal mapping of $\varphi_0(A_i)$ of each state A_i ($i = 1, \dots, m$) onto one of the set of states at which the automaton may arrive in the course of g cycles. This mapping can be determined by means of the method of successive approximations based on the ideas of dynamic programming (Bellman, R. Dinamicheskoye programmirovaniye. Izd-vo inostr. lit. 1960 [Russian translation]). Orig. art. has: 10 formulas.

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Cord 2/2

L 65262-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5021851

UR/0280/65/000/004/0052/0059

39

B

AUTHOR: Vaysbord, E. M. (Moscow); Rozenshteyn, G. Sh. (Moscow)

TITLE: "Life"-time of stochastic automata

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 4, 1965, 52-59

TOPIC TAGS: stochastic process, computer simulation, nervous system, automaton

ABSTRACT: The usual investigations of models of biological control systems cover stable systems (e.g., homeostats) or nervous nuclei. Another interesting model can be established by studying unstable systems, i.e., systems which in an arbitrary stationary external medium can make a fast transition into one of the dangerous (catastrophic) states. The reasonable task for such types of systems is to search for a medium within which the lifetime of the normal (favorable) state is as long as possible. Such a problem is similar to the reliability problem in technology. The authors present the mathematical formulation of the model of an unstable system, and discuss the problem of maximizing the lifetime of such an unstable stochastic automaton by choosing an optimum initial function of the device. The method of successive approximations proposed for the calculation of the optimum function can be easily carried out on electronic computers using dynamic programming. The convergence of the mathematical procedure is also given. "The authors thank

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D. B. Yudin and M. L. Tsetlin for valuable remarks contributing to the refinement
of the paper." Orig. art. has: 37 formulas and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 30 March 65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS, DP

NO. REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

ISMAILOV, I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; TADZHIBAYEV, G.T., inzh.;
ROZENSHTEYN, G.V., inzh.

Experience in reducing oil losses in hull wastes. Masl.-zhir.
prom. 29 no.3:31-32 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Sredneaziatskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'-skogo instituta zhirov (for Ismailov). 2. Kokandskiy maslo-zhirovoy kombinat (for Tadzhibayev, Rozenshteyn).
(Oils and fats)

ROZENSSTEYN, G.

Everything is important. Za rul. 21 no.8:6 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Sotrudnik redaktsii gazety "Molodoy tselinnik", poselok
Shortandy TSelinogradskoy oblasti.

RZHEKHIN, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; BELOVA, A.B., inzh.; TROS'KO, U.I.,
inzh.; KONEVA, Ya.A., inzh.; BORSHCHEV, S.T., inzh.; VLASOV,
V.I., inzh.; ROZENSHTEYN, G.V., inzh.; TADZHIBAYEV, G.T.,
inzh.

Separation of gossypol from prepassed oils and micelles with
anthranilic acid. Masl. - zhir. prom. 27 no.8:26-29 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov (for Rzhekhin, Belova).
2. Sredneaziatskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zhirov (for Tros'ko, Koneva).
3. Kokandskiy maslozhirovoy kombinat (for Borshchev, Vlasov, Rozenshteyn, Tadzhibayev).
(Gossypol) (Anthranilic acid) (Oils and fats)

ZHIVOV, Mikhail Semenovich; ROZENSSTEYN, G.Ye., nauchn. red.;
MUPKINA, V.G., red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Equipment for study rooms for training electricians in
electric equipment installation operations] Oborudovanie
uchebnogo kabineta elektromontazhnoi tekhnologii dlia
obucheniiia elektromonterov. Moskva, Proftekhnizdat, 1963.
(MIRA 17:4)
86 p.

BOGDANOVICH, I. I.; CHURKIN, F. D.; URITSKY, M. R.; BARYNINA, I. M.; CHERNASHKIN,
V. G.; ROZENSHTEYN, I. M.; KISSEL', N. N.

Laminated Bassam steel for structural elements. Prom. strai. 42
(MIRA 19:8)
24.7.39-32 '65.

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh
konstruktsiy (for Barynina). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
po metallicheskym i spetsial'nym stroitsel'nym rabotam (for Rozenshteyn).
3. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Il'icha (for Kissel').

ACCESSION NR: APL041769

S/0032/64/030/007/Q876/0879

AUTHORS: Rozonshteyn, I. M.; Chernashkin, V. G.

TITLE: Method of determining tendency of plate steels to brittle fracture

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 30, no. 7, 1964, 876-879

TOPIC TAGS: induced fracture, temperature dependence, brittle fracture, steel plate, safe loading limit, low carbon steel

ABSTRACT: The method of T. S. Robertson (J. of the Iron and Steel Inst., Dec. 1953) for determining brittle fracture propagation in steel plates was discussed and its limitations stated. The method allows the dividing of brittle fracture into two stages (induced and spontaneous) and compares the relative magnitude of each. The safe loading limit with temperature effects on low carbon steels, however, is underestimated by the Robertson method in most cases. Moreover, dynamically induced brittle fracture propagation seems to lead to disagreements among various authors because of its dependence on a large number of parameters (notch type, impact force, etc.). A new and simple method is proposed in order to establish a quantitative dependence between stress and specimen temperature. The

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041769

type of test specimen used is given in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. It is clamped and loaded in the test machine (GMS-100), and the temperature is varied between -60C and +20C. These test results show much more uniformly than the Robertson test the brittleness differences in steels of the same brand but of different thicknesses. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatol'skiy institut po montazhnyim i spetsial'nyim stroitel'nyim rabotam (Scientific Research Institute for Assembly and Special Construction Works)

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NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 004

Card: 2/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

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ACCESSION NR: APL4041769

ENCLOSURE: 01

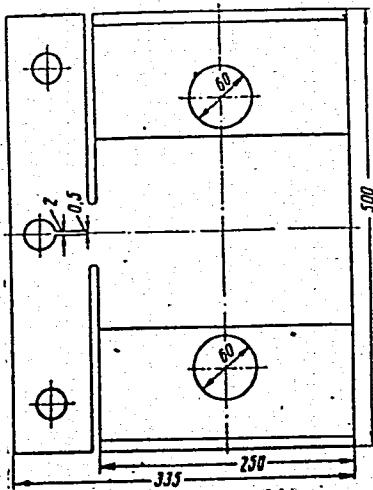


Fig. 1

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